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Moki children are now attending school and learning to speak English. In a few years good interpreters may be found among them. Dr. Fewkes has fortunately secured many of the songs on phonographic cylinders, where they may be studied years hence, when the priests are dead and the rite forgotten.

Dr. Fewkes, we believe, intends to continue the work and find out still more about the snake dance. We wish him every success; yet we fear he will be greatly hampered by the loss of his assistant, Mr. Stephen. Dear old "Steve!" as he was familiarly known to his multitude of friends in Arizona and New Mexico—a man devoted to ethnographic research without regard to the pecuniary reward which his work might bring him. He died, after a lingering illness, at the Moki village of Sichomovi, in April of this year, pursuing his studies to the last.

The myth upon which the rite is based and a section on the interpretation of the myth complete the book. The conclusion at which Dr. Fewkes arrives is this: "The snake dance is an elaborate prayer for rain, in which the reptiles are gathered from the fields, intrusted with the prayers of the people, and then given their liberty to bear these petitions to the divinities, who can bring the blessings of copious rains to the parched and arid farms of the Hopi."

On page 107 we twice find the expression "morning dove" where mourning dove, no doubt, is meant. This is the only error we have noted in the text.

The illustrations, which are numerous, are not of equal merit. The frontispiece and the figure facing page 88, both by Julian Scott, are worthy of that gifted artist. The process copies of photographs are indistinct and not very instructive. We have reason to fear that an error has been made in the figure of the pahos, on page 27.

W. MATTHEWS.

Memoirs of the International Congress of Anthropology. Edited by C. Staniland Wake. Chicago: The Schulte Publishing Company, 1894, 8°, 375 pp. \$5.00.

The World's Columbian Exposition brought together the largest body of anthropologists ever assembled in America. Over two hundred and fifty members of the International Con-

gress of Anthropology were registered, the number including practically all the leading workers in the various lines of American anthropology.

The Memoirs of the Congress, titled above, form a most valuable contribution to anthropologic literature and a lasting monument to the excellent work the congress has done. The volume was edited by Prof. C. Staniland Wake, on behalf of the publication committee, of which Dr. Franz Boas, Prof. W. H. Holmes, and Prof. F. W. Putnam were associates.

The papers presented before the congress were classified under the heads of physical anthropology, archeology, ethnology, folklore, religion, and linguistics. Most of these papers appear in the Memoirs, arranged in the same groups, as follows:

Presidential address: The "nation" as an element in anthropology, by Daniel G. Brinton.

Physical anthropology: The anthropology of the North American Indian, by Franz Boas. The anthropometry of American school children by Gerald M. West.

Archeology: The discovery of an artificially flaked flint specimen in the Quaternary gravels of San Isidro, Spain, by H. C. Mercer. Aboriginal American mechanics: a study in the history of technography, by Otis T. Mason. Archeological researches in the Champlain valley, by G. H. Perkins. Anthropological work at the University of Michigan, by Harlan I. Smith. The antiquity of the civilization of Peru, by Emilio Montes. Cave-dwellers of the Sierra Madre, by Carl Lumholtz. Orientation, by A. L. Lewis. The tumuli of Hampshire as a central group of the tumuli of Britain (abstract), by John S. Phené. Natural history of flaked stone implements (illustrated), by W. H. Holmes. Cache finds from ancient village sites in New Jersey (illustrated), by Ernest Volk.

Ethnology: On various supposed relations between the American and Asian races, by D. G. Brinton. Bark cloth (abstract), by Walter Hough. Love songs among the Omaha Indians, by Alice C. Fletcher. Primitive scales and rhythms (illustrated), by John Comfort Fillmore. Secret-societies and sacred mysteries, by Stephen D. Peet. Observations among the Cameroon tribes of west central Africa, by C. H. Richardson. Ethnological exhibit of the Smithsonian Institution at the World's Columbian Exposition, by Otis T. Mason. The germ of shore-land pottery: an experimental study (illustrated), by Frank Hamilton Cushing.

Folk-lore: Ritual regarded as the dramatization of myth, by William Wells Newell. Some illustrations of the connection between myth and ceremony, by Washington Matthews. The fall of Hochelaga: a study of popular tradition, by Horatio Hale. Folk-lore of precious stones, by George Frederick Kunz. The coyote and the owl (tales of the Kootenay Indians), by A. F. Chamberlain.

Religions: The scope and method of the historical study of religions, by Morris Jastrow, Jr. An ancient Egyptian rite illustrating a phase of primitive thought, by Sara Y. Stevenson. A chapter of Zuñi mythology, by Matilda C. Stevenson. The religious symbolism of Central America and its wide distribution (abstract), by Francis Parry. Museum collections to illustrate religious history and ceremonials, by Cyrus Adler.

Linguistics: The present status of American linguistics (abstract), by Daniel G. Brinton. Classification of the languages of the north Pacific coast, by Franz Boas.

Supplementary: Die bewohner des Gran Chaco, Paraguay, von Emil Hassler. Vilen als Heilkundige im Volksglauben der Suedslaven, von Dr. Friedrich S. Krauss.

The volume is well printed on excellent paper; it is not carefully edited, but this, fortunately, does not detract from its scientific value.

It is learned that the demand for the Memoirs, particularly by Europeans, has been very great, and already fear is entertained lest the limited edition may soon become exhausted.

F. W. HODGE.

TRANSLATION OF THE RUDO ENSAYO.—The American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia devotes the June number of its quarterly Records to the publication of an English translation by the late Eusebio Guitéras of the Rudo Ensayo. This anonymous essay, which was written in 1763, contains much valuable data regarding the Piman tribes. It found its way into the Mexican national archives, and in 1863 a limited edition was printed by the noted antiquarian, Buckingham Smith.

F. W. HODGE.
